



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

essor might fill the post himself, name somebody else to serve in his place, or even bequeath his title to an heir. Not only were single terms sold, but also the reversion after the expiration of a first or even a second term. There is also much material of a more general character for affairs within the area of the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia*. The only entered material was an *expediente* of thirteen documents for the years 1740 to 1744, dealing with the activities of the Marqués de Aysa to protect the west coast against the English expedition of Anson and any other English ships which might appear.—NPC

(To be concluded)

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN.

NOTES

Edwin M. Borchard, in his *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile*, which was published by the Library of Congress in 1917, is the fourth in the series of "Guides to Foreign Law". Professor Borchard, formerly the Law Librarian of the Library of Congress and now Professor of Law in Yale University, declares this volume to be the "result of studies made in the foreign law collections of the Libraries of Congress and in Argentine, Brazil, and Chile". Help is acknowledged from Dr. José León Suárez, and other members of the Faculty of Law of the University at Buenos Aires; Dr. Rodrigo Octavio and Senator Ruy Barbosa, of Rio de Janeiro; and Sr. D. Carlos Silva Cruz and Dr. Julio Philippi of Santiago de Chile. The volume is enriched with many footnotes. In his introduction, Professor Borchard notes that each of the three countries "has produced one remarkable codifier, Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield, in Argentina, Augusto Teixeira de Freitas, in Brazil, and Andrés Bello, in Chile". This volume calls to mind, Thomas W. Palmer, Jr.'s *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Spain*, which was published in 1916 as the third volume of the above-named series. In his introduction to this volume, Professor Borchard, under whose directions it was compiled, says: "In the insular possessions of the United States we have been brought into intimate contact with Spanish law and are there witnessing one of those curious and interesting phenomena of legal history, the blending of two systems of

law. In Spanish-America, which socially, industrially, and commercially is awakening a constantly growing interest on the part of the United States, the seed laid by the Spanish colonizers has continued to germinate and flourish long after political control ceased. The present guide, indeed, is intended to constitute the foundation for a *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Latin America*, which is now in course of preparation”.

Charles Lyon Chandler's recent “second edition extended” of his *Inter-American Acquaintances*, “aims to furnish proofs for the two following statements:

“ ‘(1) That the moral and material aid and example of the United States were a factor in the Latin-American wars for independence.

“ ‘(2) That during that time, as well as previously, much was spoken and written by both North and South Americans which forecasted the Pan-American movement, embodying the fundamental ideas on which the Pan-American Union is based.’ ”

Commerce Reports issued daily by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce contains many interesting and important items in regard to Hispanic America. These are generally commercial in tone, but will be of decided use to the historian of contemporary events, and to the political scientist, as well as to the economist; and its collected files will prove of inestimable value in the future.

Dr. Clarence Henry Haring's new book, *Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies in the Time of the Hapsburgs*, contains a great deal of useful information here brought together in concrete form. The volume contains twelve chapters and ten appendices. The chapter on “Registers and Customs” will be found of use, and the entire volume will be a good addition to the shelves of the historical student of Hispanic America. The preface is followed by a bibliographical list. This work will be extensively discussed in a later issue of this REVIEW.

The Pan American Union has lately published three pamphlets of interest. These are as follows:

Brazil the Extraordinary. By John Barrett. This is a reprint from the *South American*, for December, 1916. Pp. 7.

Latin America. General Descriptive Data. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1917. Pp. 47.

Rio de Janeiro the Fair Capital of Brazil. By Edward Albes of the staff of the Pan American Union. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1917. Pp. 24.

The first discusses briefly "Brazil's splendid possessions"; "Rio—an example of Brazil's progress": "Climate misunderstood": "Resources extensive and enormous": "Bond-buying public must be educated": "United States money essential"; "A central clearing house—the Pan American Union". The second contains a brief description of all the Hispanic American countries, and will be of service to the busy man. The third pamphlet, which is well illustrated is a good description of the capital of Brazil.

The development of the British West Indies, 1700-1763, by Frank Wesley Pitman, recently issued from the Yale University Press, while mainly connected, as its title indicates, with the exploits of the British, contains many interesting and valuable references to the Spaniards and the Spanish colonies. This book will be reviewed in a future number of the REVIEW.

Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, will shortly publish a work entitled: "Bernard Romans, his biography and bibliography", with a reproduction of the only known copy of his large map of Florida, 1774, which was to accompany his "Concise Natural History of *East and West Florida*". The only copy that has come to light is in the Library of Congress and is an indispensable addition to his work above-mentioned. Bernard Romans is supposed to have left a journal of his life and also the manuscript to the second volume of his Florida, which Mr. Phillips has been unable to trace. Any information relating to any of Romans's manuscripts would be a most interesting addition to the data which Mr. Phillips has already collected.

Vicente G. Quesada's recent book *La Vida Intelectual en la América durante los Siglos XVI., XVII., y XVIII.* (Buenos Aires, 1917), has an introduction by Horacio Ramos Mejía. This book was previously published in 1910, from the *Revista de la Universidad*. It is an intensive study of the cultural history of the Spanish-American colonies, containing a general chapter on colonial legislation on the publishing

and sale of books. This is followed by chapters on instruction and intellectual production in Mexico, Guatemala, New Granada, Peru, Rio de la Plata, and Chile.—C. K. JONES.

A small volume published at Caracas, and bearing the imprint "Talleres de linotipo de 'El Universal' ", namely *Poema del Teniente Coronel y Licenciado Gaspar Marcano y Otras Producciones Patrióticas de 1816 y 1817 relativas a la Guerra de Independencia de Margarita*, has a greater historic than literary value. The poems relate to the defense of the Island of Margarita against the Spanish army commanded by General Morillo in 1816 and 1817. Various explanatory notes have been added by the editor of the volume, whose signature is appended to the "Noticia Preliminar". This is M. S. Sanchez, who is a member of the Academy of History of Venezuela, and has published a very important volume on the bibliography of that country in the XIX. century which is enriched with many valuable notes. Sr. Sanchez has also published other important works

The February (1918) number of the *Revista de Derecho, Historia, y Letras*, contains important contributions by the well known scholars Oliveira Lima, V. M. Robles, and M. Vásquez. The first-named has a paper on England and Germany; the second, on "The policy of the United States in America, and the War"; and the third on the proposal of Honduras for a Union of Central America.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

- Aguado, Pedro de: *Historia de Santa Marta y Nuevo Reino de Granada*, por Fray . . . ; con prólogo, notas y comentarios por Jerónimo Bécker . . . Madrid, Est. Tip. de J. Ratés, 1916. (From a MS. in two parts, written ca., 1581; conserved in the Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid.)
- Alvarez, Alejandro: *Le Droit International de l'Avenir*. Par . . . Secrétaire Général de l'Institut Américain de Droit International. Washington, Institut Américain de Droit International. Pp. 153, (2).
- Ameghino, Florentino: *La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata*. Buenos Aires, 1918. Pp. 350.